

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the Abstract with the attached rewritten abstract.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

When tightening the screw 14 15, the top portion 13 of the implant is centered with the longitudinal axis of the implant body 10 by means of the cones 18, 19 on the flat implant head 11. This is accomplished through the action of a component of the pressing force between the top portion 13 of the implant and the implant body 10, said component being directed toward the axis of the top portion and being created by the cones 18, 19. A radial pressure in the direction of the periphery of the top portion 13 of the implant and thus a widening of its circumference are thereby prevented. The risk of such a widening results from the fact that the material of which the implant body and the implant top portion are made is in most cases elastically deformable. This is true to a particularly great extent of titanium or titanium alloys.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The jaw implant according to Fig. 3 has an implant of the type depicted in Fig. 2, shown here as a longitudinal sectional view in an exploded diagram. An implant body 30 has inclined face 31 on its buccal and lingual sides on the head of the implant body, matching up with corresponding inclined faces 32 in an implant top portion 34 which is connected to the implant body 30 by a screw 35. The implant top portion 34 has a through-borehole 36 and, coaxially with the latter, a cylindrical recess 37 to receive the head 38 of the connecting screw 35. On its bottom side, the screw head 38 has a female taper 39 which comes to rest on a truncated cone 40 when the screw 35 is tightened. The truncated cone 40 is at the base of the recess 37 and surrounds the through-bore 36. The inclined faces 31 on the implant body 30 are arranged at an angle α to one another. Likewise, the inclined faces 32 on the implant top portion 34

are arranged at an angle α' to one another, this angle being smaller than the angle α ($\alpha' < \alpha$). The difference between the angles is within the elastic deformability of the implant top portion 34, amounting to 1 degree, for example. When the screw 35 is tightened, the angle α' is spread until the angle α is reached and the inclined faces 32 come to rest against the inclined faces 31. This elastic deformation creates a restoring force acting on the screw head 38, causing a permanent locking effect of the tightened screw 35 to prevent it from loosening spontaneously. The slight spreading of the circumference of the top portion 34 of the implant which occurs with the spreading of the implant top portion 34 is compensated in the laboratory in the production of the dental prosthesis.